



A BOMB-SHELL

In the Cleveland Democratic Free Trade Camp in New York.

THE STATE LABOR COMMISSIONER,

Who is a Democrat, and was Appointed by Cleveland Himself,

ISSUES HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

It Deals Directly with the Effect of the McKinley Bill on Wages.

THE TARIFF INCREASED WAGES

Of New York Workingmen Six and a Half Millions Last Year.

CLEVELAND'S FRIENDS ARE ANGRY

And Charge That the Publication at This Time is Part of the Hill Scheme to Hand the State to the Republicans, but They Do Not Deny That the Report is Truthful--Commissioner Peck Denies Collusion and Says That He Publishes the Facts as He Finds Them--He Began the Investigation Thinking It Would Vindicate the Democratic Theory, But is Compelled to Admit That the Result is Against the Democratic Side So Far as the Tariff is Concerned, and That the Leading Democratic Speakers are in Error.

A bomb-shell has fallen in the Democratic free trade camp in the shape of the annual report of the state commissioner of labor in New York. The period covered by his investigation into the effect of the McKinley bill on wages includes the year prior to its enactment and the year following its becoming a law. It is a complete vindication of the Republican position and is all the more significant because it comes from a Democratic official who began his work confident that the result would be the reverse of what it is. He was compelled, however, to render his report in spite of his disappointment. Mr. Peck was appointed commissioner of labor statistics on May 4, 1883, by Grover Cleveland, then governor of the state. He has always been a Democrat. Albany labor men say to New York reporters that this is the most remarkable report illustrating the value of protection that has ever come from the pen of a Democrat.

The following Albany dispatch detailing the manner in which the report was received, and giving Mr. Peck's own explanation of it, is from the New

York Herald, an Independent Democratic paper which is supporting Mr. Cleveland:

"Commissioner Peck," they say, "first trotted out Mr. Hill for lieutenant governor in a little Hornellsville newspaper which he then controlled. For this and other like services Mr. Hill made him labor commissioner, and now Mr. Peck is paying his political debt."

ANGRY CLEVELAND MEN.

However true this may be, the connection seems clear to the Cleveland Democrats, who are gnashing their teeth with rage and denouncing the report in the strongest language possible. Senator Hill takes the situation coolly and laughs at the maledictions showered upon his friend and himself. "I don't know anything about the matter," he said to me to-night; "I never saw the report." His followers here also laugh, but there is a ring of malicious glee in their merriment.

"What do these fellows want to worry about a little thing like a labor report," they say. "Suppose it does upset their campaign arguments. Didn't Mr. Cleveland tell the truth? Besides, the anti-snappers claim they can get along without New York."

Once or twice to-night it looked very much as if such remarks would lead to personal encounters. While the excitement grew I sought Commissioner Peck at his rooms.

"I rather expected my report would cause some comment," said he when I broached the subject, "but it is all nonsense to call it a political document. I started this inquiry in December, 1890. So you see there was no thought of the present campaign. The tariff question was taken up because it has come to be one of the greatest moments to workingmen, in whose interest my bureau was established. Now I am a Democrat--a Hill Democrat, if you will--and I began this inquiry with the belief that the result would vindicate the Democratic tariff position."

AS HE FOUND THEM.

"The first returns came from the silk industry and were very pleasing to my way of thinking. But I am free to admit that the report as a whole is not in harmony with the Democratic platform, so far as the tariff is concerned. However, my duty as a state official is to report things as I find them, not as I believe them to be. There is no political bias about any of my reports, nor do I believe there is any in the reports of any labor bureau in the country. All I can say is that the statements of my report are based on actual confidential letters received from six thousand representatives of wholesale manufacturers of New York. The result shows me that the leading Democratic speakers on the tariff are in error as to the effects of the McKinley bill. The figures in my report speak for themselves and there is no getting away from them."

"Are the original letters on file in your office?" I asked.

"They are, every one of them," was the reply, "but they cannot be thrown open to the public. They are in many cases confidential letters from business men who would only agree to furnish me statistics on the assurance that the private facts concerning their business should not be made public."

NO POLITICS IN IT.

"Did you find politics interfering with

that the cost of living, including the necessities that go to make it up, have been given no attention, and only that phase of the subject has been investigated which relates to the increase or decrease of production and the rates of wages paid.

YEAR OF THE MCKINLEY BILL.

The period covered by investigation includes the year immediately prior to the enactment of the McKinley bill and the year immediately following its becoming law--that is, for the year commencing September 1, 1890, up to and including August 31, 1891, and the year commencing September 1, 1890, up to and including August 31, 1891. The statistics relate to only wholesale manufacturing establishments. To have undertaken to cover the retail and custom manufacturing establishments of the state, the report says, would have been a physical and financial impossibility in the present status of the bureau. Some eight thousand blanks were addressed and mailed to as many separate establishments throughout the state, and of this number six thousand, or seventy-five per cent, were returned fully and correctly answered by leading business firms.

From sixty-seven industries covered it appears that there was a net increase in wages of \$6,377,925 09 in the year 1891 as compared with the amount paid in 1890, and a net increase of production of \$31,315,130 68 in the year 1891 over that of 1890. A simple analysis of the table further demonstrates that of the sixty-seven industries covered seventy-seven per cent of them show an increase either of wages or product, or both, and that there were no less than 89,717 instances of individual increases of wages during the same year. The total trades represented amount to 1,121 and give employment to 285,000 workmen and women.

INCREASED AVERAGE EARNINGS.

A comparative table is also given showing the increases and decreases of the average yearly earnings of employees in the year 1891 over 1890. Of the sixty-eight industries included seventy-five per cent of them show an increased average yearly earnings in the year 1891, while the total average increase of yearly earnings of the 285,000 employees was \$23.11 each. The average increase of yearly earnings of the employees in fifty-one trades showing an increase was \$43.06 each in 1891 as compared with 1890.

In addition to the investigation of this special subject the bureau has continued its annual investigation of all labor disturbances occurring in the state during the past year. The total number of strikes reported for the year 1891 was 4,519, as against 6,258 occurring in the year 1890--a decrease of 1,740. Of the total number, 4,519, 2,375, or fifty-three per cent of them, were in the building trades, a fact that seems to follow in natural sequence the results obtained in the special investigation of the "Effect of the Tariff on Labor and Wages."

CLEVELAND WRITES A LETTER.

This Time He Talks Tactfully to the Colored Voter, and So Does Adlai.

COLUMBUS, O., August 30.--Herbert A. Clark, a colored man of this city, recently prepared an article in reply to some attacks on ex-President Cleveland, and presented arguments to show from his standpoint why the colored voters should support the ex-President. Clippings of the article were sent to the two candidates, and Mr. Clark is in receipt of the following acknowledgments:

GRAY GABLES,
BUZZARD'S BAY, MASS.,
August 25, 1892.

Herbert A. Clark, Esq.,

My DEAR SIR:--I have received your letter of the 21st instant, together with the clippings which you enclose, and have read them with the utmost satisfaction. I am well satisfied that in time to come your consciousness of having done something to benefit in a practical way our colored fellow citizens will be abundant compensation for the efforts you are making in support of the Democratic cause.

Assuring you that I fully appreciate your expressed determination to labor for the success of Democratic principles, I am,

Very truly yours,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Aug. 25, 1892.

H. A. Clark, Esq.,

DEAR SIR:--I have read your enclosed clippings with pleasure. If more speeches of that character were delivered it would help greatly in educating the masses and assist them to understand the issues of the day.

I am yours, very truly,

A. R. STEVENSON.

HILL A NIGHTMARE

To Cleveland--Effect of Commissioner Peck's Report.

NEW YORK, August 30.--The Herald says: Few men have achieved notoriety more easily, than did State Labor Commissioner Peck through his report, printed in the Herald yesterday, showing that the McKinley bill in this state has increased wages as well as production.

A more important question at Democratic national headquarters than the possible damage Peck's deductions would do was whether Mr. Peck was merely the agent through whom Senator Hill and State Chairman Murphy were serving notice on Messrs. Harrity and Whitney that things were not going in a way to suit them. It stumped and dumfounded every one connected with the Democratic campaign.

Veteran ex-Mayor F. O. Prince, of Boston, said, "We are handicapped by the general prosperity of the country." "It may be," said one prominent Cleveland politician, "that Hill has had this issued to hurt us. It may be that he has had it issued in order to fashion an opportunity to define his position. Anyway, he must come from under cover soon--and we mean to carry the state anyway."

Hill Democrats around the Hoffman House smiled broadly all day long and listened eagerly to stories of discomfiture at national headquarters. "Hill knows what he is about," they kept repeating. "He will let them know who runs the machine?"

Williams Divorce Case.

RAPID CITY, S. D., August 30.--The Williams divorce case came to an end to-day. Judge Fuller, after hearing the depositions read bearing upon the value of Williams' property, found him to be worth at least \$120,000 and gave Mrs. Elizabeth T. Williams, the first wife, a decree for \$60,000 absolute.

CASEY'S CONFIDENCE

In Sullivan Unshaken--He Can Lick Anybody Thin and Fat.

NEW YORK, August 30.--In a quiet part of Brooklyn, on Degraw street, there is a sporting house kept by Philip Casey, who trained John L. Sullivan for his battle with Corbett. "Casey's Place," as it is generally designated, has a modest bar room, in the rear of which is a hand ball and a racquet court.

Casey is himself an athlete of note, quiet, firm, calm of speech, determined withal and thoroughly posted by experience upon the conditions which should surround a man who has been brought to thorough physical condition.

Sullivan's train, leaving Thursday evening at 5 o'clock, will go directly through to New Orleans without pause of any extent, arriving in the Crescent City Saturday afternoon. Phil Casey this morning talked with an Associated Press representative about Sullivan's weight. "Doubt is expressed by some at Sullivan being down to 204, as stated," was suggested to Casey. "We don't care to have people think Sullivan is any lighter than he is," was Casey's reply. "I have said his weight is 204, and if anybody thinks he is heavier than that, or that he is too fat to fight--if anybody thinks that, why there's a good deal of money waiting for any man who will come up and lick our man, thin or fat. That's all I have to say of his weight."

Sullivan will see none of the set in New Orleans, will he? "No," replied Casey. Sullivan will attend no fighting there except his own. The method of living at Phil Casey's will be observed by Sullivan until his departure, his exercise being kept up in the racquet court. He retired to-night before 10 o'clock.

CORBETT THE BETTER MAN.

He is in Perfect Condition--Sullivan is Not Well Trained and is Too Fat.

NEW YORK, August 30.--The Herald this morning publishes in connection with its account of the exhibitions of Sullivan and Corbett the following opinion of an expert in regard to the condition of the two men and their chances of winning the great battle of September 7:

I have seen the gladiators at work. I watched Corbett closely in the Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon as he tossed the "medicine" ball, wrestled, played hand-ball, punched the bag, and ran for three hours. I saw Sullivan in his bout with "Jack" Ashton in the Clermont avenue rink, Brooklyn, last night.

Comparing the work of the two men and its effect on each, there can be but one conclusion--Corbett, as far as condition is concerned, is by far the better man.

Never have I seen a more perfect specimen of the trained athlete than when I looked upon Corbett yesterday. One could trace every muscle of the magnificent back, arms and chest. The clear skin showed the perfect condition of the blood, the tongue clean and red, proved that the liver and stomach were in perfect order, and the fact that there was no appreciable acceleration of the normal respiration after a long wrestling bout with an athlete weighing 220 pounds showed that the young Californian's "wind" is on a par with his muscular strength.

Without having a pound of superfluous fat, Corbett is far from being overtrained. He went at his work as a hungry man goes at his dinner. His trainer was twice obliged to expostulate with him for continuing his exercise after he had been told to desist. There is no such sign of perfect physical condition than this appetite for work.

In short, Corbett proved that he has endurance to fight for hours and strength to fight with effect. His exhibition with the punching bag showed that his eye is wonderfully quick and that his hands are wonderfully accurate. Sullivan's appearance was a complete surprise to me. To be sure, his eye and skin was clear, but as he sat in his corner before beginning the bout with Ashton last night he looked like anything but a man trained for such a battle as is to take place at New Orleans September 7. When the champion held his head erect loose folds formed on the back of the head--fat. When he leaned forward his close-fitting belt seemed to cut into the waist. It seemed as though one could gather handfuls of fat on his sides and stomach. His movements, compared with those of Corbett, seemed slow and listless.

A few seconds of quick work sent the perspiration running off the champion in little streams. And when he sat in his corner at the end of the first round the respiration was hurried. Three rounds and the respiration seemed to become uneven.

There is no room for doubt as to Sullivan's strength and speed. His blows were those of a pile driver, but they were given with the deliberation of a pile driver. There was none of that excess of animal spirit that marked every movement of the more youthful giant.

I asked Sullivan how much he weighed. "Two hundred and four pounds," was the answer, "stripped." If Mr. Sullivan does not weigh nearer to 230 I am indeed mistaken.

To sum up on a professional point of view, Corbett has on his side youth, agility and endurance. Sullivan's only advantage so far as I can see lies in his superior strength.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Only Meagre Returns From the Primaries. Result Doubtful.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 30.--Bulletins and specials thus far from the South Carolina primaries show no special advantage either way. Greenville county elects a full Tillman delegation and gives Shell, the present incumbent in Congress from the Fourth district, 1,200 majority. It looks like George Johnston, in the Third district, will be re-elected over Latimer, the Alliance candidate.

The vote of the Prohibitionists is general but there is nothing definite as to results. The country vote which is conceded to be largely Tillmanite will scarcely be reported before to-morrow. The latest bulletins are favorable to Tillman. Double Pond precinct in Barnwell reports 67 for Tillman to one for Sheppard.

Partial returns from twenty-three counties give Tillman 5,260 majority. Five counties, the only ones from which approximately full returns have been received give good majorities for Tillman.

CHOLERA SITUATION.

The Condition of Affairs in Europe About the Same.

THE UNEASINESS IN LONDON

Increased by the Fact that Cholera Has Broken Out in the Worst Place It Could Select--A Loose Quarantine System--This Government Taking Careful Measures--A National Quarantine May Be Established--If the Disease Gets a Foothold Here It Will Be the Fault of the Government Authorities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 30.--Official information of the cholera in Europe received in Washington to-day was very meagre, and was confined to one dispatch from the consul at Bremen. He cabled that there was no Asiatic cholera in that city, and that every precaution is being taken to prevent it. The consul said he would cable the first case reported. Treasury officials have received assurances of effectiveness of the national and state quarantine services, and they say the department has done all it can do to prevent the cholera gaining admission into the United States. The department considers all new suggestions on the subject that are presented, and if any are considered practicable they are adopted.

It has been suggested in connection with the subject of cholera that the government should declare a national quarantine against all cholera infected ports. Acting Secretary Spaulding, when spoken to about the matter, said that the hearty co-operation of the national and state services make the existing quarantine practically a national one. If it should happen that the state authorities should fail to carry out efficiently their quarantine regulations for the prevention of the introduction of the disease, or if any emergency should arise requiring such action, the treasury officials say that the government would take charge of all quarantine stations, but they see no probability of the necessity for such action at the present time.

The following circular on the subject was issued by Acting Secretary Spaulding this afternoon to collectors of customs and others:

"Collectors of customs, on the Canadian and Mexican frontiers, are instructed to exercise special vigilance in the examination of immigrants and their effects and to co-operate with the officers of the marine hospital service and local health officers in such action as they may deem advisable to prevent the introduction of cholera into the United States."

ALLOWED TO LAND.

But Their Baggage Disinfected--The Arrival of the Circassia.

NEW YORK, August 30.--The cabin passengers of the steamer Circassia were allowed to land this afternoon, but the steerage passengers remain on board and the work of disinfecting the baggage progresses.

The saloon and second cabin passengers of the steamer Friesland were allowed to land, but only 70 of the number were transferred at 6 p. m., the rest preferring to remain aboard the vessel, as the customs officers refused to allow them to take their luggage, owing to the lateness of the day. The cabin passengers of the steamer Vendam were transferred at about sundown under the same restrictions as the Friesland.

Protection at Canadian Gateways.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 30.--At the request of Collector Hopkins, of Detroit, Surgeon General Wyman has appointed Dr. Luther special inspector at that port to assist local authorities in examining emigrants and baggage from Canada. If it be found necessary inspectors will also be appointed at Sault Ste. Marie, Port Huron and other lake ports to assist in preventing the introduction of cholera. The collectors of customs at Ogdenburg, N. Y., and Milford, Me., have been requested to nominate inspectors to assist in inspection and disinfection of immigrants at those points should it be necessary.

Due Precautions.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., August 30.--The steamship Pritish Princess, from Liverpool, with 600 immigrants aboard, 250 of whom are from Hamburg, is still detained at quarantine. The work of disinfecting the baggage of the immigrants has been completed, but, although there is no sickness aboard the steamship, she will be detained at quarantine until the board of health is satisfied that all danger of cholera is past.

Passed Quarantine.

NEW YORK, August 30.--The steamship Dorain from West Indian ports arrived to-day and passed quarantine all right, there being no sickness aboard of her and is coming up.

The cabin passengers of the steamer Circassia, from Glasgow, have passed all right, and are on their way to the steamboat George Starr.

Will Not Get to America.

LIVERPOOL, August 30.--Four Russian emigrants who were to sail hence for America to-day were stricken with the pestilence. They were at once removed to a hospital, where they are closely watched to determine whether the disease is of the true Asiatic type.

In Sixteen Places.

BERLIN, August 30.--It is officially announced that cholera is prevalent in sixteen places in Schleswig and in three places in the district of Lennburg. At Leipzig one case of the disease has occurred. During the past twenty-four hours seventeen new suspects have been taken to the hospital.

Abatement at Altona.

BERLIN, August 30.--There is a slight abatement in the severity of the cholera epidemic at Altona. From Sunday to midnight Monday the record there shows twenty new cases and eight deaths. At Wandbeck for the same period the record shows seventeen new cases and nine deaths.

The Cholera at The Hague.

THE HAGUE, August 30.--It has transpired that the man who was attacked

with cholera here last night is a Jew, who came from Vilna, traveling by way of Hamburg. The municipal authorities have voted the sum of 36,000 florins, which will be expended in protective measures.

UNEASY IN LONDON.

A Foothold Obtained in England--Great Danger of an Epidemic.

LONDON, August 30.--Considerable uneasiness is felt here because of the knowledge that cholera has certainly obtained a foothold in London and in one of the worst places in which it could. Notwithstanding the quarantine that has been established, people from Hamburg are allowed to land and the result of this is shown by the fact that two new cases of cholera have occurred in the city road, London.

The victims arrived yesterday on the steamship Porcelino from Hamburg. They showed no symptoms of disease and were permitted to land. They proceeded to their homes and to-day the disease appeared. The district is filled with small houses and is densely populated.

Official Returns Differ.

HAMBURG, August 30.--The official returns of the imperial board of health, of Berlin, which give yesterday's total number of new cases of cholera and deaths from the disease in this city as 427 and 113 respectively, differ from the returns of the health office here, as the former returns include the new cases and deaths which occurred in the suburbs, where the epidemic is as severe as in the city itself. Many cases of the disease were reported to-day in Barmbeck, a village three miles northeast of Hamburg.

A renewal of the warm weather threatens to increase the ravages of the epidemic in this city.

The firemen have been employed to burn bedding and linen supposed to be infected with the cholera germs and seven wagon loads of clothing have been disinfected.

Fatalities at Hamburg.

HAMBURG, August 30.--According to the official cholera report issued to-day there were 457 new cases of the disease and 202 deaths on Sunday. Yesterday there were 138 new cases and 48 deaths. These figures show a remarkable falling off both in the number of new cases and deaths, and bear out the prediction made by Prof. Koch that the disease would disappear as rapidly as it had appeared. It is hoped that this favorable showing will continue and that the city will soon be rid of the scourge, but it is feared that the decrease is only temporary.

A Temporary Change.

HAVRE, August 30.--Beginning on September 3, the steamers of the General Trans-Atlantic Line will sail from and arrive at Cherbourg instead of Havre. The change is only a temporary one, and is made so that passengers will not be subjected to quarantine at New York.

Cases in Havre.

HAVRE, August 30.--There were reported yesterday in this city seventy-one new cases of cholera, an increase of eleven cases as compared with Sunday's returns. The number of deaths reported was seventeen, a decrease of seven compared with the death returns of Sunday.

May Not Be Asiatic.

LIVERPOOL, August 30.--The four Russian emigrants who were attacked by cholera here to-day belonged to a party destined to start for America during the day. The cases have not been confirmed as being Asiatic.

Improvement in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 30.--Midnight--There has been a decided improvement in the health of this city, only twenty new cases of cholera and four deaths having occurred during the day.

ADLAI STEVENSON

Opens the Campaign in Missouri With a Tariff Speech.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 30.--This was Democratic day at Sedalia. The occasion was a great Democratic rally at which Adlai Stevenson, W. J. Stone, Democratic candidate for governor, Senator Vest and Congressman Hoard were the principal speakers. There were at least 10,000 visitors in the city. Mr. Stevenson was wildly applauded when he arose to speak and it was several minutes before the enthusiasm subsided sufficiently to allow him to proceed. His remarks were intently listened to and were frequently applauded. He confined his remarks almost entirely to the tariff, declaring that to be pre-eminently the issue above all others in the present campaign.

The Governor is Mum.

RICHMOND, VA., August 30.--A special to-night from Blue Ridge Springs says that Governor McKinney refuses to make known what he proposes to do with reference to the petition in his hands asking that sentence of death passed on Tilton Hall, of Wise county, for murder, be commuted to imprisonment for life.

Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.--Arrived--Corona; Bremen; Vendom, Rotterdam; Moravia, Hamburg.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 30.--Arrived--Lord Londonderry, Belfast.

LIZARD, August 30.--Passed--Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, for Antwerp.

MOBILE, Aug. 30.--Arrived--Furness, New York, for Glasgow.

CAPE HENRY, August 30.--Passed--Steamer Karlsruhe Bremen for Baltimore.

The youngest man in the British house of commons is twenty-two years old: the oldest, ninety.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair preceded by showers; cooler; west winds.
For Western Pennsylvania, showers and cooler; west winds.
For Ohio, fair preceded by showers in northern portions; cooler in east and south portions; west winds.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.
7 A. M. 74
9 A. M. 76
12 M. 83

PECK'S PROTECTION FIGURES.

TABLE SHOWING INCREASES AND DECREASES OF WAGES AND AMOUNT OF PRODUCTION, 1891 OVER 1890.

Industries	Wages.	Product.	Wages.	Product.
Agricultural implements.....	\$63,017	\$380,838	\$308,869	\$1,948,703
Arms and ammunition.....	1,283	1,283	11,000	25,083
Artisans' tools.....	48,461	61,262	11,000	25,083
Awnings, flags, sails, tents, &c.....	232,798	425,090	101,597	98,486
Boots and shoes.....	21,181	46,735	96,820	172,284
Brooms and brushes.....	50,563	49,444	168,321	183,391
Building.....	2,477	\$48,772	168,321	183,391
Burial cases, caskets, coffins, &c.....	240,138	1,881,738	168,321	183,391
Carriages, wagons, &c.....	73,759	219,124	168,321	183,391
Cement, lime, plaster, &c.....	53,119	219,124	168,321	183,391
Chemicals, acids, &c.....	44,341	44,341	168,321	183,391
Clocks, watches, &c.....	2,705,392	7,666,390	168,321	183,391
Clothing.....	210,311	164,769	168,321	183,391
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	24,572	107,249	168,321	183,391
Crate and wire.....	21,181	46,735	168,321	183,391
Cups, cork soles, &c.....	35,768	89,822	168,321	183,391
Crays and pencils.....	37,563	430,831	168,321	183,391
Drugs and medicines.....	148,128	3,790	168,321	183,391
Dye stuffs and chemicals.....	44,341	44,341	168,321	183,391
Earthen and leather goods.....	5,088	35,373	168,321	183,391
Electrical apparatus and appliances.....	800	4,391	168,321	183,391
Emery ore.....	34,778	68,688	168,321	183,391
Fancy articles.....	261,118	51,088	168,321	183,391
Fertilizers.....	9,078	29,698	168,321	183,391
Fireworks and matches.....	27,726	4,168	168,321	183,391